VEW YORK DAILY TRIBURE TUESDAY, JUNE 1 1836.

THE GERMAN VINE-GROWERS IN MISSOURI.

Comrepondance of The N. Y. Tribune.

HERMANN, Mo., May 20, 1858. Even the strictest moralist must feel that there is something about a vine-growing country peculiarly suggestive of joy and gladners. We do not easily escape the old associations of Hebrew terms—"the shoutings and emgings in the vireyards"—the rejoicings of the vintage—the vine languishing, causing the marry-hearted to sigh—the vine withered because joy is dried up from among men-wine and oil, the eign of a fruitful land. These expressions, familiar from childhood, prepare one for pleasant aspects in a country of viewards. All one's memories too of vine countries are of cheerful, sunny and temperate gayety.

I felt cerious, in this visit to the Missouri vineyards, to see what would be the effects of this pursuit on American habits; and though the pioneer a work in new cometry is not the most easy and gay, yet I saw at once that something of this cheery influence was pervading even this population.

I stopped first at Hermann (about 80 miles from St Louis), and in waiting at the tavern for a vine-grower, whose place I was to visit, I watched the people con ing in. There was something extremely social and cateless about them, yet at the same time they seemed Eke thrifty, well-to-do people. Very few called at the bar for whicky or brandy; but the most took a glass together of the light native wine, and chatted socially over it, cometimes sitting at a table to do so, which civilized custom has yet to be introduced in most parts of the United States.

The only tipplers were old Missourians, who called for whisky, and damned the Dutch, and all Dutch

The talk was a good deal of vines and land. At length the vine-grower whom I expected came in, and I accompanied him through the village. It is very comfortable, thriving-looking little town, the houses built mostly of brick, with pleasant gardens surrourding them. The population is about 1,200, of which I understood there is not one an American. The place has two or three rehools, supported by public funds, and two churches-one Lutheran and one Catholic. My filend's vineyard lies upon one of the hills, overlooking the Missouri. "Ein herrlicher Land!" "A glorious country!" he says with enthusiasm, as we reach the top and cast our eyes over the landscape. For miles away, on the side of the river where we were, there was a broken view of vine topped hills, while the lower slopes were heavy with rich woods, and the valleys green with grain. Beyond the river a mxuriant growth of cottonwood and sycathese, Mr. R. said, were some of the richest plants tions of the State, worked by negroes,

Mr. R.'s house was a little house, such as any new settler might have, but you notice the contrast to the usua! American's cabin in the few flowering trees lef near by, and some truly German garden-beds laid out under the windows. Otherwise, the whole hill-slope was occured with vines, usually trained on two poles bound together, about five feet apart. This German had been there some twelve years, and now possesse a most valuable little property. His wine had taken the prize lately in St. Louis, even over Longworth's Catawba. Most of the settlers, he said, were very prosperous, and their wine was coming into great de mand. They covered the barren hill-tops far in the ic terior with their vineyards. They lived a good deal by themselves, and had nothing to do with the slavehold ing Americans, and he believed had a happier life than any other Germans in the Western country. The town had produced last year some 80,000 gallons of wine.

The good situations for vineyards, he states, cos from \$1 to \$5 an acre; those which are already in proved, \$15 or \$20. It needs three or four years preparation before a vineyard pays its cost. During this time the vine-grower can support himself by farm ing and other work. Still, to succeed, each new immi-grant should have some \$200 or \$300 capital to build his wine ceilar and house, buy his cattle and pay extra labor. After three or four years, the vineyard wil yield on an average from 250 to 300 gallons of wine to the acre; a very favorable site has been known to produce 1,000 gallons, and 400 was the lowest Mr. R. place had given. One man, with industry, can manage five acres. The wine is worth from \$1 25 to \$1 35 per gallon, so that \$400 an acre is a common return.

Mr. K. had so'd his wood on the place the first year for \$300, and had received one year 400 gallons from half an acre. It will be seen at once that no other agriculture of the United States presents such returns. Of other espensee, the wages of labor are now from 75 cents to \$1 a day, or \$12 to \$15 a month; a cow costs from \$18 to \$20; a pair of exen, \$45 to \$50; a horse, \$60 to \$70. Wood is worth about \$2 50 a cord; potatoes, 10 cents a bushel, and wheat 50 cents. Labor is always in demand, and, as may be seen from the prices of food, is exceedingly well paid. The best varieties of vines he had found to be the North Virginia Seedling, Catawba and Isabella.

Thus far, the climate has been more favorable to the vineyards than it is in Germany. They have had no year in which the yield has not paid the labor; while on the Rhine, as is well known, there will be years in which the proprietors of the vineyards get no return a all, and the poor tenants, who make up the population of vine-dressers, fall into great distress and poverty The worst weather in Missouri is the sultry, moist hea of July-only a few sorts can survive this-but the frosts and storms of September and October, which destroy the vines or fruit in Germany, the American vineyards entirely escape. I asked Mr. R. what effect he considered this culture of the vine to have on the habits of his countrymen. He thought that those liv ing in this vine-region were much more sober than the Germans of the cities, and that the native wine was already driving out whisky and brandy from use among the Americans. I spoke of Slavery, but he was not disposed to express himself much on this except to say that his countrymen wished to have sothing to do with it, and that the only thing, thus far, which had kept Germans from such a beautiful State as Missouri, was the tear of its being permanently Slave State. If it wasn't for Slavery, they should have had what Iowa and Wisconsin and Illinois has enjoyed of the German emigration. They never saw slaves there, he said, and did not wish to see them. In time, he was sure Missouri would be a Free State, but not at all so soon as many sanguine peop'e believed. In his little town (Hermann), he said, they were all but three Republicans; and they were the only village in 185 that had a Frement ticket, though they could only find

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met on Monday afternoon, CHARLES H.
Haswell, President, in the chair.

Resolutions—To direct the Controller to pay the employees engaged by the Superintendent of Warress, &c., under Ches. Devine, providing the same does not exceed \$1,540, adopted. To direct the Sirset Commissioner to advertise all work in his Department that has been ordered by the Common Council; adopted. That the owners of the ferry from Peck slip to Our-number-and-thirtieth street, E. R., be requested to run their beats on Sundays; referred to Committee on Ferrice.

Feiries.
The Washington Market Rents. - Mr. BRADT offered a resolution requesting the Controller to report the same of the person acting under the authority of the Finance Department in the collection of market fees and rents at Washington and West Washington Markets; also if such persons have made regular and faithful returns to the Finance Department or the City Chamberlain of the morew collected from the 1st of May, 1851, to Lst of May, 1858, adopted.

Communication from the Mayor.—A communica-tion was received from his Honor the Mayor relative to the resolution empowering the Clerk of the Comnon Council to collect and prepare for publication the existing ordinances of the city. The Mayor says that, as no appropriation was made for the work thus authorized, he was constrained to raturn the resolution without approval; but he is of the opinion that the work should be done without delay, and is satisfied that to one is more carable of performing it than fied that no one is more capable of performing it than Mr. Valentine. In conclusion, his Honor recommended that the resolution be amended by appropriating for the work the sum of \$2,000, to be charged to the

account of city cortingencies.

In accordance with the suggestion contained in the above, a resolution was submitted, but it was laid

Papers from Board of Aldermen .- The Board con-Papers from Board of Aldermen.—The Board con-curred in directing the Controller to cancel the Castle Garden lease. Report of Committee on Police con-curring to pay the bill of Dr. A. L. Bulkley for medical services at the Sixth Ward Station House;

adopted.

Reports—Of Finance Committee, in favor of donsting \$1,500 to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children; adopted. Of Committee on Fire Department, to build a new carriage for Hose

Company No. 38do; apted.

The Turk.—The resolution to appropriate \$545 to defray the expense of the Committee on the reception of Rear Admiral Mohammed Pasha, was brought up or concurrence.

Mr. Brany called for a bill of particulars.

"There was a little entertainment in this room, you know. That cost me \$10. I did not know that these gentlemen (the Commuttee) had paid for that. Well, we went to Burton's Theater. I paid fifty cents for admission. These other gentlemen went in as deadheads, you know, because they had the Turk. Afterheads, you know, because they had the Turk. Afterward they went somewhere in a sleigh, with quite a number of horses in front of it. Then the guests went to Washington, and I believe the Committee's cuties ceased when they reached the ferry. I want to know something about this, and if these gentlemen are going to get any of the money that I spent, I will vote for anything that is right. I saw in the papers that the 'Hon. James M. Cross' had been intended to the President. Well, now, that was the first time that I ever knew a member of the Common Council to be an honorable gentleman."

The motion for a bill of particulars was lost, and the matter was laid upon the table. It was supequently reconsidered and adopted, after which the Board adjourned to Friday at 6 o'clock.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS. The Board met on Monday afterneon, at 3 o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court Room. Mr. KERR wa-

Mr. HACKETT said he supposed Mr. Kerr did not

mean to come.

The CLERK said he had seen Mr. Kerr, who stated The CLERK said he had seen Mr. Kerr, who stated that he intended to be there at 3 o'clock.

The n inutes were then read, and Mr. HACKETT declared the Commission ready to hear applications for heense, but no one applied.

A gentleman named Reed was sitting by the rading, and Mr. HACKETT asked him if the wished to apply for a license.

and Mr. Hackett asked than Hade wished to apply the a license.

Mr. Reed replied that he did not.

Mr. Holmes moved that the bottle of liquor sent to the Board by Mr. John S. Austin be delivered to Dr. Droeschet, with a view of analyzing it. He said that several persons who had drank this liquor were now lying in a state similar to delirium tremens.

Mr. Haskett stated that the place where this liquor was seld was not the Brook's Honse, but on the opposite corner. The motion was carried.

Mr. Holmes stated that he had not yet received any answer to his communication to the Police Commissioners.

Mr. HASKETT moved that the Counsel to the Board Mr. Haskert moved that the Counses the Boards send a communication to the Mayor, requesting a conference with the Police Commissioners relative to carrying out the law. Mr. H. said that he was tired of meeting thus, day after day, and doing nothing. Mr. Holmes said it would be well to do something of the kind, but the Mayor and Police Commissioners are the preparational to give a judicial comion

were not the proper tribunal to give a judicial opinion in respect to the law.

in respect to the law.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Holmes gave a tice that if any complaint was made to him for a violation of the law, supported by proper proof, he would immediately commence a suit

gainst the party complained of.

Mr. HASKEIT moved that when the Board adjourn it should not meet again until the Mayor and Psince Commissioners had given their opinion relative to the action of the law.

Mr. Holmes opposing the motion, it was declar

Mr. Holmes said he had served complaints various parties for violations of the law, but they had not put in answers. He did not wish to take judgment by default, but desired to have an issue formed so that he law could be tested.

Mr. HASKETT stated that the object he had in view

Mr. HASKETT stated that the object he had in view when he presented the resolution calling the conference between the Mayor and Police Commissioners, was to see if the law could not be made operative. As it now stood, the city was losing a revenue of \$300,000 per annum, which sum would sustain a large portion of paupers [office-holders] in this city. He thought that it was a matter of justice to the tax-payers that this morey should not be wholly lost to the city.

Mr. HOLMES said he should like to have some gentleman who was acquainted with this law, and who had any suggestion to make to the Board, do so. He abould like to have Mr. Greeley here, as he see ned to be pretty well acquainted with the law.

be arould like to have Mr. Greeley here, as he seemed be pretty well acquainted with the law.

Mr. Haskert said he really should like to have Mr. itseley present, or anybody els. If he could point any facts or means of enforcing the law, we should be have the house of the could be and the could be and the could be and the could be and the could be a seen that the could be a seen to be a seen the could be a seen to be a

e pleased to bear it.

point cal speech.

The Board then adjourned to 3 o'clock p. m. to day.
The Clark was requested to ask Mr. Korr to be pres-

CENTRAL PARK

MONDAY, May 31, 1858.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met this day at 1 o'cock. Present, Commissioners Dillon, Russeil, Butterworth, Gray, Green, Strong, Hogg and Belmont.

After disposing of a few minor matters, the Board proceeded with the consideration of the proposed modification of the adopted plas.

The Architect in Chief reported with regard to the amendment of the plan which had been referred to him at the last meeting, that they were to be divided into two classes: such as merely modified the plan, and such as in effect substituted an essentially different plan, or proposed features inharmonious with the genplan, or proposed features inharmonious with the gen

With regard to the f rmer it is observed:

Republicans; and they were the only village in ISS6 that had a Fremont ticket, though they could only find three electors in the State. Out of the 200,000 Germans in the State, he did not believe there were more than 15 or 20 who held slaves, and those house crevants.

C. L. B.

ROBERT AND STABEING.—On Sunday night, a man samed James Simmons was induced to enter the low place, No. 34 Forsyth street, where he was robbed of a small amount of money. Simmons charged Hannah Harrs, one of the immates, with having taken the morey, when she became greatly erraged and stabbed him in the arm with an oyster knife, inflicting an ugly wound. Harnah was arrested and locked up for examination.

SALE OF GEN, WARRIN'S BIRTHPLACE.—N. A. Thompson sold at anction on Saturday afternoon, for an administrators of Dr. Warren, ten lots of land belonging to the estate in Robbury, known as the birthplace of Gen. Warren. The lots contain from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet each, and front upon Warren street. The prices ranged from 20 to 40 cents per square foot, and the lots sold for an aggregate of the respective continues for a significant file of the proposed of the scene yield and the lots will be supposed in plan 32 the friends and determined on the work is further devance and electron with the work is further devanced and control of the administrators of Dr. Warren, ten lots of land belonging to the estate in Robbury, known as the birthplace of Gen. Warren. The lots contain from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet each, and front upon Warren street. The prices ranged from 20 to 40 cents per square foot, and the lots sold for an aggregate of the respective contains from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet each, and front upon Warren street. The prices ranged from 20 to 40 cents per square foot, and the lots sold for an aggregate of the reposition of the proposition of the proposition

With recard to the necessities for cross reads that small not interfere with the Park drives at the point of intersection, and the shall be shave any open, instended at the report on plant 8. Colors, at that can be said is included in the report on plant 8. Colors of the City, at that can be said is included in the report on plant 8. Colors of the plant of the plant

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, May 27, 1858. If the Smithsonian Institution is accomplishing any thing good, the knowledge thereof is confined entire to the scientific. The visitor to the building looks in vain for any evidence of results in what he see around him. The edifice itself is certainly worth vis.t, presenting externally as picturesque a variety as poet could desire. Greenough, in his "Asthetics of Washington," remarks that the models from which it is copied are both rich and rare, and connoisseurs may well wonder how the d-l it got there.

That the interior is too much cut up by angles, clois ters and towers for useful purposes is admitted by all. How Renwick came to design a chapel for a picturegallery surpasses comprehension; but that accomplished young architect has done some eccentric things. The east wing, where he placed a lecture room, has in The east wing, where he placed a lecture room, has in part been converted into a house for the Secretary, while the central part of the second story in the main building furnishes a much more commodious amphithenter for lectures, conventions, &c. West of this on the same story is the picture-gallery, which has been for some time filled with Stanley's collection of Indian pertrairs, deposited here by the artist in the rope, it is said, of inducing the Government to buy them.

The chapel which Renwick designed for a pictur gallery is converted into a library, and the adjacent connecting range, behind the cloister, into a reading room. Altogether, the changes made seem to be

cornecting range, beand the changes made seem to be judicious.

The library has been fitted up in alcoves, and contains some 40,000 volumes, chiefly made up of copyrights (to one of each of which the Institution is entitled) and the researches of Scientific Societies throughout the world, obtained, it is said, mainly in exchange for the publications of the Institution.

This is all the visitor sees of the results of the ten years' operations of the Smithsonian, unless he thinks to ask the civil Janitor to take him into the Regent's room, in the south tower or battlement. Here, beside the personal effects of Smithson, he will he shown the publications or "centributions to knowledge"—seven or leight quarto volumes, printed on the bast paper, and in the highest style of illustration. There are works on meterology, marinealge, Indian mounds, Indian languages, and other departments of knowledge, which are combiless the results of great labor and research, and perhaps come within the catagory of those works which, being only intelligible to scientific eyes, command no sale, and must therefore be published by the Institution, if published at all.

The amiable and learned Secretary (Professor Henry) points to these with pride, and tells of the reputation the Institution has thereby acquired with all those institutions or associations which really contribute to the increase and diffusion of knowledge, and of the valuable aid which has been rendered to various exploing parties, by furnishing them with instruments and books, in return for which it has received large collections illustrative of American ornithology, reptiles, fishes, &c., all which have been well discursed by the naturalist of the Institution Dr. Baird, in the annual reports to Congress, But why not place these collections, or some of them, where they can beseen by the public? While a large proportion might with propriety remain in drawers in the private rooms of the eastern closter, for facilities of examination and description, there are assuredly many w proportion impair with propriety remains the private rooms of the eastern cloister, for facilities of examination and description, there are assuredly many which could be placed in the now vacant cases of the great exhibition room, and thus gratify the curiosity of the numerous visitors, and contribute in some degree to popularize the Institution. For, although the Institution is on a private foundation, the fact that the Government is the Trustee makes it, to some extent, a public establishment, and it is natural and proper that the non-reading or con-scientific portion of the community should desire to be rewarded with something more than the sight of pictures belonging to private parties, and apparatus presented by Prof. Hare, as a compensation for a the tramp over the hall.

It is said that the great room might, in course of a few years, be entirely filled with the collections of the Institution alore.

Institution alore.

The act of Congress authorizes them to receive the The act of Congress authorizes them to receive the Government collections, now in the Patent Office, but to this they reasonably object unless the Government will pay the expense of taking care of that museum as heretofore. There are other obvious reasons why the Government collection should not pass under the name of Smithson. But there is no reason why the Institution should not carry out the act in relation to its own collections. If the expense is alleged as a reason, this could be obviated by issuing a smaller number of pages of printed matter per aller number of pages of printed matter per

annum.

There are well informed savans, who think the advancement of knowledge would not be greatly im-peded if the publications were fewer and at greater

ntervals.

Certainly it was never contemplated by Congre that at the end of ten years the terms of the act should have been entirely nullified by providing all the rooms required thereby, but keeping them entirely

I am happy to say that so far I have heard no inti-I am happy to say that so far I have heard no intimation that the funds of the Institution had been
managed otherwise than with proper economy. The
income has been increased, and there have been no
deteleations or jobe.

The Secretary is believed to be an upright, conscientious man, who does not sufficiently appreciate
the importance of consulting the public tasts and
wishes in matters of this kind.

How the publication department would be managed
by any future secretary does not seem to eater tate

his thoughts. And yet there seems to be serious danger that it may be greatly abused if the precedent should continue to be in favor of so large an annual appropriation for such objects.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Grand Coup d'Etat on the Part of the City

THE RECEIVER OUT AND THE CITY IN.

The City Treasury to be made Plethoric by going into the Show Business.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock p. m., the City, in pursuance of an order signed by the Mayor and Controller, took possession of the Crystal Palace, together with all the property therein contained, its fixtures, effects, &c.

From what we have been able to gather, it wo seem that about a week ago, Mr. White, the Receiver, learned that something of the kind was contemplated and he immediately called upon the Mayor and Controller with a view of ascertaining the correctness of the rumor. The Mayor informed him that he had been thinking the matter over, and had concluded to issue an order authorizing the City to take possession of th Crystal Palace property, as he thought that would be the best way to settle the question. Mr. White sug gested to him that other parties had rights which, to say the least, ought to have a consideration, and he hoped the City would suspend further action in the premises, until those he represented could have an opportunity of being heard. The Mayor replied that he saw no necessity of having anything to do with any other parties, and he should run the risk of taking posession, leaving those that the Receiver represented to take such action in the premises as they might deem expedient.

The interview then ended, and Mr. White called upon the Centroller, who seemed to think that the intersets of the owners of the building and the property on exhibition therein should have a consideration, and stated that he would, before any further proceedings were taken, have an interview with the parties the Receiver represented.

Nothing further was done in the premises until yes terday, when, at I o'clock in the afternoon, the Receiver was handed a communication signed by the Mayor and Controller, informing him, that at 2 o'clock of that day, the City "would take possession of the Crystal "Palace premires, and would then proceed to take an "inventory of all the property on the premises," and

invited the Receiver to be present.

Mr. White proceeded to the Palace with as much expedition as possible, but on reaching the same, he found possession had already been taken by the City; and a Mr. Dikeman, from the Controller's Office, with several policemen, claimed, on behalf of the City, to have the custocy of the same. Mr. White informed the gallan representative of the City, that he did not recognize his or the City's right to confiscate this property in that manner, and he should not yield possession of the same unless compelled to do so by physical force, or due process of law.

The City representative seemed somewhat taken aback by this declaration, as he had already got possession of the keys of the building, and had discharged all the men in Mr. White's employ. The current, which had been running so smoothly, began to be ruffled; and he again took out the document, signed by the Mayor and Controller, and, after reading it over in very consequential and thoughtful manner, concluded that he was right, and directed some policemen in attendance to put Mr. White and all his employees out

of the building.

Thereupon the conservators of the peace gently laid their hands upon the Receiver, and he was conducted out of the building. This having been accomplished, the Palace gate was closed, the distinguished city officials remaining inside the second inclosure; and the Receiver and his men departed, leaving the building and all its contents in the custody and keeping of the city authorities.

We have not been advised what the City contem plate doing with the new elephant. It is surmised that the American Institute, who have been in treaty for its use this Fall for their fair, have whispered in the City's ear that they will take good care of it if the City will give it into their custody; but we are loath to believe that the Institute is privy to or countenance this high-handed act on the part of the City. Then, again, it has been suggested that the City treasury is in such a depleted state that it is contemplated to "rais the wind," by getting up a snow which shall celipse anything that Barnum ever attempted. We know that the City has already received substantial advantage from this grand comp d'état. While the controversy between the Receiver and the city authorities was in progress, two strangers made application for admitthe realm, which money, we have no doubt, is now

quietly reposing in the city treasury.
"The Amazon," which cost the late Crystal Palace Association ten thousand dollars in cash, will be an excellent article to deliver over to the Commissione of Repairs and Supplies. We think that at least ter lazy Democrats might be employed by the City in watching the fight between the tiger and the horse and seeing that there is "fair play and no gouging" between them.

But seriously: this step on the part of the City need explanation. In our view, as the matter now stands we do not think it will be justified by the people of their representatives in the Common Council. s a right and a wrong way of doing a thing. We can of conjecture how, under the circumstances, the City could have done a more wrongful or foolish act; and we are inclined to think, from the following card from the Receiver, that the Crystal Palace fight has just commenced.

commenced:

A CARD.

The City, under the direction of the Mayor and Controller, have taken foreithe possession of the Crystal Palace, and all the property threin contained.

As this set on the part of the city officials has been done by them without autonity or law. I shall take immediate steps to have the pending question policially determined. In the mean time, as the City have taken possession of the property of exhibitors as well as of that belanging to the late Crystal Palace Association, I have, for the present at least, lost all control over it, and such exhibitors as desire to withdraw articles, or make inquiries respecting the same, are requested to address "Daniel F. Temann, Mayor," or "A. C. Flagz, Controller."

New York, June 1, 1858. JOHN H. WHITH, Receiver.

We append the documents on which the City made this contraband seigure:

We append the documents on which the City made this contraband seizure:

New York, May 28, 1458.

The Mayer and Controller consider it proper, in the discharge of their official duties, to take possession of the premises lessed by the Corporation to Edward Ridde and his sex-distacts, in the year 1652, for the purposes of an "industrial Exhibition of all Nations," which leave, by the terms of the resolution of the Common Council, was limited to live years, from Jamary 3, 1852.

The question in regard to the legal rights of the city in regard to the pirmises referred to, has been referred to the Corporation Councel, who has given an opinion, that the Corporation may "leasily resulter the premises."

You are requested, therefore, to deliver possession of the premises embraced in the lease to W. H. Dikeman.

It is important that an inventory of all the property belonging to schibitors or others, whund be made in diplocate, one of which to be kept by the Receiver, and the other to be filed in the office of the Controller.

Mayor's Orthus, New York, May 31, 1858.

JOHN H. WHITE, seq., Receiver, Ac.

SIN: The Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New York are about to take possession of the City and Palace premises. It is reported that there is property in the building belonging to exhibitors at the Work's Fair, of which you have charge as Receiver. The city surhorities propose to have an inventory made of all property on the premise, both as to its value and present condition. You are invited to be present, by your self or deputy, at the taking of such inventory. To-day, at 2 o'clock, the matter will be commenced.

ELLINGS.

FIRES.

FIRES.

Yesterday morning at 5 olclock, a fire broke out in the building No. 92 Bowery, lower part occupied by Samuel Beck as a boot and shoe store, second floor by E. Myers and J. Ulman, third floor by G. W. Statt, as dwellings. The stock of Mr. Beck was damaged to the amount of \$1,50; insured for \$2,000 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The building, owned by Wm. B. Astor, was damaged to the amount of \$150; insured for \$2,500 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The occupants of the upper floors sustained damage by water to their furniture, to a small amount. The flames extended to the adjoining store, occupied by D. Mayer, dealer in fancy goods. His stock was elightly damaged by fire and water; insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Companies for \$10,000, and for \$2,500 is the People's Insurance Company. The fire was caused by a defective gas pipe.

CITY ITEMS

CHI PSI" CONVENTION -The annual Convention f the "Chi Pei," one of the oldest and most widely diffused of all the College Societies, takes place at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday, June 2. This So ciety has branch organizations in most of the principal colleges in the United States, and is rapidly increasing n numbers and influence. All the cospters are to be represented at the approaching Convention, as business of great importance is to be transacted, and the angual barquet and festival will be something more than ordi narry interesting.

Mr. A. R. Dickerson will fecture at Morart Hall this evening, on the Bench and Bar of New-York.

ntertainment to be given by Dr. Guimette, the distinguished basso-cantate, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. It will consist of a new cantata by Mr George Henry Curtis, entitled the "Forest Melody," the words being selected from the poem of Bryant. The production of a new musical composition by an American composer, should be an occasion of great interes in artistic circles. Dr. G. will be assisted by Mesdame Brainerd, Robjohn, Hawley, Westervelt and Stockton

DEATH OF PRESIDENT DUER .- We regret to notice the death of the Hon. Wm. A. Duer, LL. D. This event occurred yesterday at the residence of his souin-law, A. G. King, eeq., in this city. The deceased was born in the year 1780, and was consequently in the Sth year of his age.

Like his distinguished brother, the Hon. John Duer, of the Superior Court, who survives him, the Hon Wm. A. Duer has filled many distinguished public po sitions in this State. He was formerly a member o the Legis'ature and displayed great ability on the floor of the Assembly, especially in aid of philan-thropic propositions. He was afterward Judge of the Circuit Ceurt. On the decease of Dr. Harris in 1829, Judge William

A. Dher was appointed his successor in the Presidency of Columbia College. It was during his administration of that office, in 1830, that an additional course of tion of that office, in 1830, that an additional course of study was introduced called the scientific and literary course in distinction from the full course. Tais addi-tional course continued until after 1842, when President Duer was compelled to resign his office in consequence of ill bealth, and was succeeded by Dr. Moore. The system was then abandoned in Columbia College, but it has since been adopted in a number of other colle-vate institutions. rate institutions.

President Duer was the author of a much estesmed

President Duer was the author of a much esteemed to mementary on the Constitution of the United States, a new edition of which was lately published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boeton.

Since his withdrawal frem the Presidency of Columbia College te has lived in retirement at Morristown, New Jersey. He was a man of great learning and varied accomplishments.

[Com. Advertiser.]

BEOLESTS OF ASSON G. PHELPS .- It is announced

that the late Anson G. Phelps, after having made abundant provision for his wife, and bequests to othe relatives and friends, has given the following legacies, which alone the public is concerned to know: To the American and Fereign Christian Union (to satisfy a mortgage on their premises). The Union Theological Seminary.

ATTEMET TO KILL A POLICEMAN. - Night before

at as Officer Wilson, of the Sixteenth Police Pr citet, was patrolling his beat, he came across a drunker and disorderly fellow on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, amusing himself by upsetting fruit stands, and ash barrels and boxes. The officer emonstrated with the fellow, and for so doing received a violent blow in the face, whereupon he attempted t apprehend him. A fight ensued, and the officer finally ecured his man, when a number of the prisoner friends tushed up and attempted a rescue. The officer drew his club, and by a free application of the locust partially dispersed the party, but not until they had severely pelted him with brickbats and tore his coat to

Soon after a wagon drove up, and the prisoner was placed therein, but had not proceeded very far before another attempt was made by the drunken man's friends, and the officer was again pelted with stone and brickbots. Soon after this, assistance from the Sixteenth and Twentieth Precincts arrived, when the rioters were disperred. The cause of the disturbance, Edward Haley, was conveyed before a magistrate and committed to prison for trial. Two of the fellows, named Patrick McConnell and Lawis Lockwood, who were engaged in the attempt to rescue the prisoner, were arrested and sent to prison. Officer Wilson narrowly escaped with his life.

EXTENSIVE TICKET SWINDLING .- Mr. Caswell Witt, a stranger in the land, and late from the verdant State of Iowa, town of Bedford, in Taylor County, yesterday made his appearance in the Mayor's office and complained that he had been swindled out of \$810.

He arrived here on Sunday evening from Philadelpula, and at the landing he asked a backman to take him to Savery's Hotel in Beekman street but instead of so doing, the driver took him to a low place, No. 102 Cedar street. Mr. Witt this morning asked the landlord of the said place the way to the office of Mr. Raymond, the genuine California ticket agent. The accommodating landlord said: "I am going right there;" and accordingly be accompanied Mr. Witt to an office at the corner of Chambers and West streets, which he told him was Mr. Raymond's office. Here Mr. Witt bargained for second-cabin tickets, which he finally purchased for \$800, for himself, wife and five children, aged respectively 18, 15, 12, 8 at d 5 years, to San Francisco. He has since discovered that the tickets are for steerage passages, and are not what he paid for. He made an affidavit to these state. ments: a warrant was issued, and Officer Bostwick proceeded to the place and found that the shop was carried on by Fowler & Edmonds. Fowler was arrested and brought to the Mayor's Office. Here he had a confer ence with Mr. Witt and en feavored to convince him of the impropriety of wanting his money back, but Mr. Witt demanded his cash, and it was paid.

Mr. Witt had in his pocketbook a copy of THE TRIBUNE'S late article "How to get to California," and was trying to steer by that, but a smooth-talking rogue caused him to forsake the wholesome counsels of THE TRIBUNE, and he was victimized in consequence. However, the Mayor set bim right.

SWINDLING AN EMIGRANT.—Officer Gardner of the Lower Police Court yesterday afternoon apprehended Caleb N. Travison a warrant issued by Justice Welsh, complaint being made by Mr. James Simpson of Brooklyn. Simpsen, who arrived in this city only a few dags ago from Ireland, alleges that, in consequence of seeing an advertisement in one of the daily papers of a situation for a young man, he called at a place in Nessau street, and was there introduced to Travis as being the person who desired to employ a clerk in a greecry store.

Travis and Simpson then proceeded to Brooklyn, but

before returning, the former told the latter that he wanted to hire a man who was able to loan him between \$400 and \$500. Mr. Simpson said that he had \$400 which he could loan; whereupon a bargain was struck and the applicant was to receive \$8 a week, and a mortgage on the store in order to secure the amount loaned. Simpson paid over the money in gold and received the mortgage. This transaction occurred on or about the 14th of April last, since which time Simpson has discovered that he was most beautifully swindled by Travis. Justice Welsh sent Travis to prison to answer the charge.

SWILL MILK-SHEEP'S BRAINS,-Professor Hadrick has analyzed the cup of swill milk that was brought to the Mayor's Office, the other day, by a horrified Garman, and makes report as follows: The microscope shows a substance like sheep's brains. There is not much of this. The milk is such as would come from 5 cow with a very young oulf."

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED RAPE. - & few days ago & Habrew woman named Jone Hirson, reading at No 386 Eighta avenue, eppeared before Justice Kelly at lice Court and made complaint against Dr. John S. Chapman, of No. 149 East Ninth street, charging bim with visiting her house and committing so se-suit upon her. She alleges that the dector told her, "it would be better for her health of she had children, and that she would then live much happier with her husband." Upon the affidavit and representations of the woman the magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of Dr. Chapman and piaced & in the hands of Officer Burlison for execution.

The doctor hearing that a writ of this kind had been issued, voluntarily appeared before Justice Kelly and d-nied the charge. A day was set for a hearing in the case, but previous to the arrival of the time designated the dector again appeared before the magistrata with a letter or note from Mrs. Hirsch, in which she ex pressed a desire to withdraw the suit or complaint, but such action Justice Kelly would not permit. tor then made complaint against Mrs. and Mr. Hirsch and their counsel, A. J. Leroy, charging them with attempting to extort money from him under protence of setting the action. The doctor alleges that on Saturday last Levy, assuming to appear as the counsel or settle the charge with him, and to extort from him \$400-\$300 for Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, and \$100 for Levy.

Mr. Hirsch told the doctor if he would give his notes for the amount, the case should be settled. Levy also made the same proposal. The doctor alleged that he was entirely innocent of the charge, and in no manner interfered with Mrs. Hirsch, save in his capacity of physician, and then in a proper manner, and in such manner as was necessary in treating her for her disease. He drew up and signed the following notes, and showed them to Levy, who said they were right; after which he deposited them with his counsel, D. C. Niven, to be held by him until the suit was cettled. The dectar further alleged that, under the advice of his counsel, he listened to such overtures, to demosstrate the nature of the complaint preferred against

strate the Bature of him by Mrs. Hirsch.

"Thirty days after date I promise to pay A. J. Levy or order one hundred della a for value received: \$160.

"May 19 1888.
"Staty days after date I promise to pay John Hirsch or order three hundred dellars fit value received. \$200.
"May 29, 1858.

JOHN S. CHAPMAN."

A further investigation is to be had in the case.

RUFFIANISM -At a late hour on Sunday night the police discovered a man named Emil Beaumont, resid-ing at No. 5 Laurens street, lying insensible in the Bowery, near Bayard street. He was conveyed to the Sixth Precinct Station-House, where it was found that he had been severely injured at the hands, as is supposed, of rowdies.

A BRUTAL WOMAN.-Yesterday morning an Irish woman named Ellen Eager, living in East Twenty-third street, was arrested by Officer Tiemann, charged with abusing in the most brutal manner a little caild three or four years of age. Patrick Rooman, living on the opposite side of the street, seeing the woman beat the little girl and take her by the arm sand thump ber up and down on the floor, went over and remonstrated with the inhuman wretch, when she turned upon him and abused him shamefully for his interference in the matter. The woman and child were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, when the magistrate committed her to prison in default of \$300 bad. The child was sent to the Governors of the Alms-House. The brute said she got the child at the Bellavue Hospital to adopt, and had a right to beat her when

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 36 .- Coroner Connery held an inquest on Monday. at No. 405 East Ninth street, upon the body of Mary Ann Mose, the little girl who lost her life a few days since at Public School No. 36, in Ninth street. It was erroneously reported that one of the teachers of the school had directed her to pull down the upper sash of one of the windows, and that while doing so, she lost her balance and fell upon the point of a sharp stick, and thus was fatally ignired. This was shown on the inquest to have been incorrect. The child, it appears, during recess, went into an unoccupied room to get her bonnet, and while there, with other girls, she ather bonnet, and while there, with other guis, she at-tempted by way of amusement to alide down the top of a covered staircase, and in doing so, struck with great violence upon the point of a stick used for the purpose of taking down closks and bonnets from the broks upon which they were hung, and thus lost her life. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of seci-dental death. Deceased was a native of England, 13

DEATH SUPERINDUCED BY INJURIES.—Corone Connery held on inquest on Monday at No. 54 Brooms street, upon the bedy of John Braisred, a native of this city, 63 years of are, who died on Sunday night "from debility and dropsy "superinduced by injuries received in November last, when he was run over by a larger hear waron belonging to W. Friedlander "of No. 185 Broome street." Verdict accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

ROSALIND HUBERT has won the most unbounded success at Barnus's Museum. It is a glorious Drama, and charmingly exhibits Miss Susan Denin's versatile capabilities. To-Nutur it will be repeated. This is the last week of its preduction. This Astraction and Miller's Main will be performed—a very diverting Councily.

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[Advertisement.]

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